Amusements, etc., Chis Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-" Mary Stuart." Fanny Jan-BOOTA'S THEATER .- "Rip Van Winkle," Joseph

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "Man and Wife." FOURTEENTH-ST, THEATER,—"Love and Intrigue,"

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. --- Opera Bouffe: "Le Petit

LINA EDWIN'S THEATER .- "Everybody's Friend." NIBLO'S GARDEN .- "Little Nell and the Marchion-OLYMPIC THEATER.—"Wee Willie Winkle." G.

STADT THEATER, No. 45 Bowery.—German Opera: WALLACK'S THEATER.—" Two Roses."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Empire City NEW-YORK CIRCUS.-L. B. Lent. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.—At 2 and 8: supply Dumpty, jr. Kirally Troups.

Businces Notices.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

UNDERSHIRTS AND
HOSERAY, and
MRK'S PURKISHING GOODS.
The Oldest House in the Trade, and the C support!!!
VANDERLIF & TAYLOR.
(Late & Rankin & Co.,)
No. 56 Bower

BEAUTY and GRACE are like those beams

The World-Renowned CARPET STORE, No. 99 The greatest Bargains over offered yet; English Branens, special Throse-ply; elegant lagrain Carpeta; Rogs, Mats. Mats. or Oblebiths, from 50c, to 75c. Don't fall to call at Hirax An-

CHICKERING'S, WATERS'S, STEINWAY'S, and est-class Pranos for rent, and rent applied on purchase. Por sale thly installments, or at low prices for cash, at WATERS'S, 431

MATHUSHEK'S CELEBRATED COLIBRI PIANOS, for Salk at the Agency, No. 22 East Ninth-st., opposite Stewart's. Also, Musical Instructions given under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Viscount (formerly Mathushek). TRUSSES.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss on (Established 20 years). 2 Years at annualis the Charle

ARTIFICIALITIES—PALMER LIMBS.
673 Broadway, N. Y.; 1,609 Chestnot-st., Phila.; 31 Green-st. TO BUSINESS MEN.

The circulation of This Datit Trinung having been increased about the per cent within the last two months, the prices of advertisements from the 24th of September have been as follows:

Ordinary advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 30 cents

Cruinary advertisements, classified under appropriate beads, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Leaded and Displayed Advertisements charged solid space.

Special Notices—Fifth page—50 cents per line, each insertion.

Advertisements on highlip page are charged 40 cents per line, each in-

ness Notices - Fourth page - 75 cents a line, each insertion. - [Announcement] - In City News Column, 75 cents a line for

Business Notices—Fourth page—To centra in the distance of the top-[Announcement]—In Gity News Column, To centra line for solid Agate space.

Fanot Type and Cuta are charged double rates for space occupied. About ton words average a line, after the first line, which usually contains only four or five words.

Beaths and Marriages are charged \$1.

The value of advertising in a journal depends somewhat on the number of its readers, but still more on their average character. One might have a vast circulation mainly among those whom business men would find little a vast circulation mainly among those whom business men would find little a vast circulation mainly among those whom business men would find little a vast circulation mainly among those whom business in would be profit and read by more persons than almost any other American journal does not be found to the patterns are educators, merchants, professional men, master workers, and leaders in simost every areas of integring and hopeful almost endeavor. If it were proper to publish a list of them, it would appear that no other journal does or ever did command the nationage of so large a propurtion of the foremost thinkers and workers of its time. For this reason, it affords men is business a means of reaching those whose attention they would gladly attract such as is not found elsewhere; while its wide columns, clearly and fairly printed, invite the regard of intelligent readers. This Thistism believes in low prices, but rates should compare with the work done and facilities offered, and, believing that our new rates are much lower than those of any other daily newspaper, considering the extent and lower than those of any other daily newspaper, considering the extent and lower than those of any other daily newspaper, considering the extent and lower than those of any other daily newspaper, considering the extent and

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. Semi-Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.
A dvertising Rates.
DALLY TRIBUNE, 30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., and \$1 per line.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line.

According to position in the paper. Terms, cash in advance.
Address, The Tribune, New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1870.

No further news has been received from Orleans. == The Prussians captured over 10,000 prisoners in the en gagement at Athenay, on Tuesday. - It is reported that the garrison has cut its way out of Montmedy, Details of the great battle before Metz on the 7th are published this morning. - La Marmora has published a proclamation to the Romans. - A terrible storm prevailed in Great Britain on Wednesday night, doing great damage.

publicans will probably lose four Congressmen in Pennsylvania. — A disturbance took place in Philadelphia me man being fatally wounded. - The President has issued another neutrality proclamation as a warning to the Feniaus. - Pifty-one Indians have been nat-- The President visited the Maryland State Fair yesterday.

Cemetery. — Thomas Murphy, tried in Brooklyn for the murder of Andrew Murphy, was found guilty of manslaughter. The Messrs. E. C. Steadman & Co. of Broad-st. were swindled of \$20,000 by a forged order. Gold, 1131, 1131, 1131. Thermometer, 57, 65, 57,

Mayor Hall admitted last night, in the Tammany Hall General Committee, that the great strength of Democracy lies in its method of counting votes; and another worthy member of the same organization confirmed the statement by declaring, in language more significant than elegant, that "counting is Tam-"many's game." We hope to prove to these braggarts next month that even this fraud will no longer serve their purpose.

Mr. Tweed is not satisfied with the displays of enthusiasm which Tammany has lately won from its followers; and his General Committee yesterday offered a premium of \$1,000 to the ward making the largest display at the approaching mass meeting. Mr. Tweed is a little unreasonable. He has given the Demecracy no voice in the selection of his candidates, and has no right to insist that they shall roar themselves hoarse over the nomina-

The reported success of the Germans at Orleans is augmented by their own official reports. They claim that Orleans was carried by storm, and that 10,000 prisoners were taken. It is apparent that a large French force is gathering on the Loire, south of Orleans, and it is also as clear that the Germans mean to until the entire revenue from his property has attack it. The defeat of this army would be almost fatal to the French cause, and would throw the whole south-west open to the rayages of the German Uhlans.

An explanation, possibly true though seemingly absurd, of Bourbaki's mysterious mission is given in our special dispatches from Tours. It is said that the Empress Eugenie desired to send her son to Metz that he might be with the army most likely to sustain the Empire if restored, and the scheme was abandoned only when Bourbaki intimated that the Prince Imperial would not be safe with the soldiers. It is further intimated, without the submission of any proofs, however, that Count Bismarck was a party to the intrigue. This we shall be in no haste to credit.

The better sense of the Southern people will approve the conduct of the Collector of Savannah, Georgia, in re-hoisting the United States flag over the Custom-House, which thoughtless subordinates had placed at halfmast out of respect to the late Gen. Lee. It is only strange that the Collector should have gives the valuation for that year as \$964,100.

loyal people, as it was by the Secretary of the

It is reported that Secretary Cox has cenany good reason why it ought to be accepted, and we rejoice to believe that the President's hesitation indicates that he has no intention to receive it. Mr. Cox has done good service in the Cabinet, and ought to remain at the head of the Interior Department until the new Indian policy, happily inaugurated under his direction, shall have been proved by results the best and wisest the Government could of adopt, and shall have been established as the fixed policy of the country for the future.

Bazaine's most desperate effort to b eak away promptly thwarted after a bloody battle. A detailed description from our special correspondent, published elsewhere, reveals the boldness and persistence with which Bazaine struggles; but it also tells how hopeless are his strongest efforts. The frequency and desperate character of his sorties would seem to indicate that the Marshal has no intention of surrendering; but to the military minds who direct the army watching him, they are doubtless proof of the necessity he is under to escape. If the truth were known it would, perhaps, appear that his army is better supplied with ammunition than

We report at length the interesting proceedings of the Congress which has been discussing for two days past at Cincinnati various points of Prison Reform. The subject is one of primary importance, which has been slowly but surely attracting the attention of reformers throughout the country, and greatly extending the influence of the National Prison Congress. It will eventually reach the State legislators, through whom the end aimed at must be attained. We may then expect that criminals will be treated as men, not as wild beasts, and educated with a view to reformation, not utter moral ruin. We hope to see the abolition of many of the cruel practices and much of the false teaching of our present prisons, as well as of many of the prisons themselves. Ludlow-st. jail in this city, for instance, is nothing more nor less practically than a debtors' prison, surpassing in wretchedness the London Marshalsea in its worst state, and maintained seemingly for the benefit of the Sheriff. The action of the Prison Congress will have also an indirect inflence upon legislation for the reformation of our criminal laws and the abolition of capital punishment. When imprisonment of the proper kind is substituted for hanging, the crime of murder will be more promptly and frequently punished.

The latest dispatches leave several districts still in doubt, but indicate as the net result of the October elections the loss of five Republican Congressmen-a loss greater than we were willing to consider probable, but by no means so great as our opponents had expected. In Pennsylvania we have probably lost five Congressmen and gained one; the Districts lost, according to the latest indications, being the Vth, XVIIth, XXth, XXIst and XXIVth, and that gained being the XIIth, where Judge Woodward, by all odds the best Democratic member Pennsylvania has had in Congress, is defeated by L. D. Shoemaker. In Ohio we have gained two Congressmen, Aaron F. Perry in the Ist District over P. W. Strader, the present incumbent, and Charles Foster in the IXth over E. F. Dickinson; and have lost two, Schenck in the IIId District and McLung in the IVth. Indiana has gone Democratic by 2,000. - The Re- Gen. Schenck, however, is expected to contest the election on the ground of the ex-National Soldiers' Home in Montgomery County. With their votes he would undoubtedly be elected, and it is possible that he may yet be saved to the public service. In Police-Superintendent Jourdan was buried in Calvary Indiana we lose one Congressman, Gen. Manson being elected in the VIIth District over Gen. Lew Wallace. In the Legislature the Senate is tied, and the Democrats have eight majority in the House, while their majority on the State ticket now appears to be about 1,600. Iowa and Nebraska are, of course, heavily Republican. We pre-

don their hope of controlling the next Congress. TAMMANY'S TAXATION.

The amount of money demanded this year from city tax-payers by Messrs. Sweeny, Tweed & Co. is given in the Corporation organ as \$23,566,240 10. But there is certain to be a bill of more than ten per cent for deficiencies, and we shall be within the mark if we put the cost of governing the City of New-York for 1870 at about \$26,000,000. Now, we have a resident population, including all sorts, of about 931,000, and the rate of taxation is therefore no less than \$28 10 for every inhabitant, including rich and poor, citizens and aliens, men, women, and children. And this is all outside of the heavy drains by way of assessments for sewers, pavements, &c., which are taken appear in the Tax Levy. There are instances in which the victim has been not only taxed as above described, but assessed heavily for worthless pavement, assessed for a sewer. assessed for a street opening half a mile away, been swallowed up, and he has been obliged to draw from other sources for the demands of the tax collector, when, in common justice. his property should have produced from five to ten per cent clear of all charges.

Just look at the figures. Here is a table

howing	the amo	unt of mo	ney obtai	ned fre
he tax-	payers by	the Temm	any Thie	ves sir
he may	oralty of	Fernando '	Wood:	
		Increase from		Increase f
ears.	Valuation.	previous sear.	Taxation.	previous v
854	\$462,021,734	\$48,390,352	\$4,845,386	*\$221,
855	486,998,278	24,976,544	5,843,822	908
H56	511,740,491	24,742,213	7,075,425	1,231,
857	521,175,522	*9,435,031	8,111,758	1,036
858	631,194,290	10,018,768	8,621,091	500
859	552,008,742	20,814,452	9,860,926	1,239
860	577,230,656	25,221,914	9,758,508	*102,
861	581,507,096	4,276,446	11,627,632	1,869.
862		*9,539,751	9,906,271	*1,721
863		22,229,468	12,091,204	2,185
864		40,398,227	13,705,093	1,613,
865	608,827,855	*25,767,185	18,203,953	
H66	736,989,908	128,162,053	16,950,768	4,498, *1,253,
867	830,594,713	93,604,805	22,176,879	
868	907,815,529	77,220,816	24,147,893	5,226,
869	964,100,597	56,285,068	21,885,088	1,971,
870	1,047,388,449	83,287,852	23,566,240	*2,262,
		1	20,000,240	1,681,
* Tingren	980			

Of the actual expenses, however, in 1869 there are no official returns, and we get at them only by inference. The Corporation organ thought it necessary to ask for orders from 597, and the rate of tax as \$2 27, which would Washington, or that the Savannah public yield, as above stated, \$21,885,088. But there

tion. It will certainly be approved by the agant administration of the Ring we may judgments against the city, uncollected taxes, &c. The Controller's report of the expenses of the City Government is usually one of the dered his resignation. We do not know of earliest made in January. We have now been waiting nine months for the balance-sheet of the past year, but after diligent search we are impelled to the conclusion that none has been or will be made; and our readers will

have no difficulty in deciding why. Taking the figures, however, as they are given in the foregoing table, we find that in the past ten years, during which the rule the Ring has been practically absolute, the amount of money raised for the expenditure of the City Government exceeds one hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars, exclusive of the enormous amounts raised by from Metz was made on the 7th inst., and was direct assessments on property, a large proportion of which also goes into the pockets of the Ring. For this shocking expenditure what do we get? Dirty streets, pestilential tenements, rotten piers, yellow fever, a demoralized police, murders every day, criminals at large, and theft in every department of the Corporation.

The Democratic press is eloquent upon the waste of money by the Federal Government, under Republican rule, and if one were to heed them it would appear that no people on the face of the earth ever was so burdened with taxes and exactions as the suffering people of the United States. What is the truth? The National Government provides for an army and a navy, for the customs service, diplomatic intercourse, the post-office, Indian relations, and so on, and apart from the interest on the debt and a few other items chargeable directly to the rebellion, the expenses of the present Administration are only about \$80,000,-000, or \$2 for each inhabitant of the Republic. It costs \$2 a head to govern the United States, and \$28 a head to govern the City of New-York; or in other words, Mr. Tweed is just fourteen times as expensive as Gen. Grant. Does any one, who reflects for a moment, imagine that the actual honest cost of governing New-York is one-third of the amount charged for it? Ten years ago, the taxes were \$9,750,000; the increase of population since then has been only 14 per cent, and the taxes have risen to \$26,-000,000. They are still rising, and will rise every year until the Ring is destroyed. Mr. Tweed has indeed, for the sake of appearances, made a slight reduction in the rate of taxation this year, but he has overbalanced it by an increased assessment: he has added \$83,000,000 to the valuation, and taken off two cents in the hundred dollars from the rate, the result of which is that he will probably get four or five millions more than he got in 1869.

Tammany aspires to rule the nation. large part of the money which is raised this year by tax will be spent in campaigning for John T. Hoffman, who now sits in the Governor's chair, which he got by purchased votes, waiting for Grant's old shoes, which he expects to get in the same manner. If the same Ring which has robbed the City of New-York obtained control of the Federal Treasury, the extravagance of its administration would be without a parallel. It certainly would not be satisfied with less than it does in New-York, and a very simple operation in arithmetic will show what the cost would be. If Tammany governs us at the rate of \$28 a head, the cost of governing 40,000,000 of people on the same system would be \$1,120,000,000 annually, or nearly half as much as the entire national debt! This huge sum it would of course be impossible to raise; but we may rest satisfied that we should be taxed to the utmost limit of our endurance, and for the first time in the history of America the people of the whole land would know what it is to groan under the outrageous exactions of a debauched and thievish government.

A FEW FIGURES.

It may not be amiss to call the attention of Canal domain, while increasing its cost, than one founded on its actual results, to this circumstance-that the fiscal year does not correspond with the calendar year, nor does the annual statement of the one exhibit the results of the other. The fiscal year ends September year therefore will include the business and income during the Fall months of 1869, when the Republican and constitutional rates of toll prevailed. The results of the answering Fall months of this year will of necessity be absent; so that a statement covering the sume the Democrats are now willing to abancalendar year 1870 can alone display the fruits of the business of an entire season under the direction of Tammany and its confederates. Let us contrast, however, the actual results of the present season so far as they have been realized with those of corresponding terms of the two years preceding. We subjoin from official sources a statement of the receipts, expenditures, and surplus in each of the years named therein, from April 1 to Aug. 31:

and Repairs. \$601,496 51 591,807 16 1,403,991 82 Meanly as 1870 appears in contrast with the other years, it is on paper only that it looks even so well. The unsettled claims, payment of which has been deferred until after election through fear of the people, would more directly from the property, and do not than absorb the trifling and fictitious surplus of \$54,000, and reveal the scandalous truth that this audacious and corrupt Canal Board has already squandered, under cover of costs of collection and repairs, more than the gross receipts. The falling off in the receipts is serious enough, but in the surplus it is is astounding-\$54,000, and that a fraudulent pretense, against more than \$1,540,000 the very year before! It has been stated that this falling off is accounted for by the reduction in tolls. This clearly explains it; but at the same time what does it prove? The Republican Canal authorities had steadily refused to adopt this measure, because, aside from other reasons, repeated experiments had shown it to be unwise; and the solitary Republican Canal officer whom the Democratic Board failed to displace remonstrated against it to the last, and warned them that it would be followed by such bad consequences. Those who offer this plea now, then maintained that it would so increase the tunnage and business yield the greater income. The motives of the class which clamored most loudly for this measure were detected and exposed by the same Democratic Canal Board which afterward vielded to its solicitations; and the question, why did it yield, is fairly entitled to an answer. There is another and graver offense of the

Democratic Canal Board not to be covered by

repairing the Canals and collecting \$1,458,000 of revenue, has this very season expended more than \$1,400,000, or nearly a dollar of cost for each dollar of income, with a strong probability that the real proportion is even more monstrous than that? Only the year before, during the same part of the season, their Republican predecessors had collected more than \$2,100,000 of revenue at a cost of \$591,000. However fatal to the income of the Canals the toll-sheet of Tammany and the Ring may be, it creates no necessity for increasing their expenses; and requery timid enough to be discreet might be incited by it even to simulate economy. The profit of this pernicious measure, going mainly to forwarders, could not be, of course, partitioned, and this made it a necessity that from such funds as might reach the State Treasury should come the largesses to Democratic claqueurs and mercenaries, the plunder of Canal thieves and the subsidies to Democratic presses and pseudo-Republican certificatemakers. No glamor or sophistry can change this damaging fact, that these corrupt trustees intensified the calamity of a falling off of \$700,000 of the public income by an increase of expenses of nearly \$900,000 in four months. The assurance with which these men present themselves for reëlection to the very trusts they have betrayed, adds another to the reasons why they should be signally defeated. Their public retirement might have been accepted as a sign that the appetite for plunder had been appeased; but this shameless invasion of all the proprieties of the situation proves that their rapacious instincts are still unsatisfied. If public honors and confidence are not to be forfeited by official delinquency like theirs, what is left to be "a terror to evil-doers, or a praise to them

"that do well ?" TAMMANY REPUBLICANS-ATTENTION! A number of men, holding office in the Tax Commission and other branches of the City Government, likewise have places on Republican Committees or in other responsible posts in our organization. There are other Republicans who hold office for a specified term of years, in consequence of some past arrangement with the two political parties at Albany. These last are not immediately dependent on Tammany, and we have at least a right to expect them to stand by the Republican party, and give it their whole influence.

But the Republicans who hold office at the mere will of Tammany Hall are differently situated. Their official life depends on their giving satisfaction to those who appoint them. They cannot do this and give satisfaction likewise in places of trust to the party to which they profess to belong. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon. Gentlemen holding office at the will of Tammany, in Tax Commissions or elsewhere! we call on you to resign your places under Tammany, or your places on Republican Committees!

We have had many evidences, within the last few weeks, of the martial spirit of our editorial confreres of the Paris press. On the approach of the German army, no less than 2,000 writers for the Paris journals threw down their pens, shouldered their Chassepôts, and entered the ranks of the National Guard, in which they have been subjected to severe drill and discipline during the last five or six weeks. And now we learn that it was the journalist Delafarge, formerly a writer on the Figaro, who recently defended St. Quentin with such remarkable energy, and repulsed the enemy. It is to be hoped that our Parisian confrères will take pains to chronicle all the valorous deeds of each other.

-If Gen. Trochu does not quickly make some great display of generalship, we shall be compelled to doubt whether he deserves all genius. According to the official statement of those who deery any other test of the value | M. Gambetta, there is now in Paris an army of the Democratic policy now desolating the | numbering 560,000 men, and the fortifications of the city are fully supplied with artillery. Now, we suppose it will be admitted that 300,000 troops ought to be sufficient for the defense of the works of Paris; and, this being the case, there is an army a quarter of a million strong left 'for other operations. Would 30. The annual statement of the present fiscal | it not be possible for an army of this immense numerical strength to break through the blockading line of the Germans at some point, and attack the enemy in the rear, or fight a pitched battle somewhere outside of Paris 7 If something of this kind can't be done by Trochu, who has been rather prematurely credited with being a great soldier, why can't it?

-We notice the several Democratic journals. which were very strongly in favor of France as long as the Empire was in existence, notwithstanding all its disasters, have grown much less fervent in their zeal on the French side during the last four or five weeks. How is this accounted for by The World, and The Buffalo Courier, and The Chicago Times, and The Cincinnati Enquirer, and The Mobile Register ?

-The horrors of Winter campaigning have been deeply experienced in the great wars of Europe. The greater proportion of the horrors was always due to difficulty of transportation and marching, on account of roads and weather. Terrible obstacles were encountered in the forwarding of quartermasters' and commissary supplies, as well as of military material. Troops suffered so severely in these Winter campaigns that commanders were always apprehensive of great disasters during their progress. If the German armies are compelled to carry on military operations in France during the next three or four months, they will be saved from some, at least, of the traditional horrors associated with Winter campaigning by means of the railroads which connect them with their base of supplies in Germany, and which facilitate, in such a wonderful way, the transportation of supplies, material, and reënforcements.

-There are in France, outside of Paris, more than four millions of men capable of bearing arms. By a levy en masse, there should have been at least a million of them organized militarily since Sedan. The population of France is compact, the territorial extent is not great, and the military machinery is, or ought always to be, in working order throughout the whole country. We know there was a scarcity of arms for a time, but England has sent over of the Canals that soon the lower rates would several hundred thousand rifles since the war began, and this country has done its share in the same business. It looks as though France were weak in more respects than one.

-It is not likely that the French will ever again, in any of their future wars, make use of Algerine savages or Turcos as soldiers. Nearly the whole of these military savages, of all designations, in the French service, were any plea whatever: the enormous increase of | brought into action in the first battles of the Canal expenses under a declining business. war, and it was supposed that we should hear Who can believe that either economy or of their performing prodigies of slaughter and

garded in a Board which, under pretext of is no doub that they fought, in their way, with fiendish ferocity; but, from a military point of view, they have proved anything but effective troops. France has had the opportunity of seeing the worthlessness of these savage Algerines, when confronted with civilized men.

-There is a curious interest connected with Wilhelmshöhe, where Napoleon is confined, in the fact that the famous chateau, waterworks, and park (probably the finest park in the world) were constructed with the money paid at the time of our Revolutionary War, by the English King, George III., for some 12,000 troops furnished by the Elector of Hesse-Cassel for service against the American Colonies of England. So great was the cost of the chateau and park, that the accounts were destroyed, to prevent its becoming known. The estate is now the property of the King of Prussia, whose royal predecessor on the Prussian throne (Frederick II.) was friendly to us during our war for independence, and whose sovereignty now is welcomed by every man in Cassel.

Those members of the Associated Press who gratified their jealousy of THE TRIBUNE for its success in procuring news of the war, by slandering it by resolution, have met with a mishap. They directed that their attack upon us should be telegraphed to the press of the country. But the agents representing the various associations that pay the bills respectfully declined that undertaking, and the document went into the wastebasket. Meantime, the General Agent of the Western Associated Press, hearing of the matter, and knowing that the press of the entire country outside of New-York had received as a courtesy from THE TRIBUNE, and absolutely without charge, fifty-six thousand dollars' worth of most important and eagerly sought news, sent orders that THE TRIBUNE's response to this wanton attack should be telegraphed in full. It was a generous and graceful recognition by this powerful body of influential newspapers, extending from the Allegheny Mountains to the farthest West; and while it affords us some amusement thus to see our New-York engineers hoist with their own petard, we confess that our principal gratification comes from the evidence that our course towards our friends of the press outside New-York has been appreciated and is remembered.

The fifth resolution of the Massachusetts Democratic Convention recites "that it is our proud boast that the oppressed of all nations can find with us a safe asylum, and here enjoy the blessing of a free government; that consistency with our professions, not 'less than the highest welfare of both native and foreign born, require that all who come to these shores should as soon as practicable "become citizens and have their equal influence in political affairs;"-which seems to us severe on the party which has so long denied the right of citizenship to men of color;-and the next resolution declares that "independently of the question as to the expediency of bringing into intimate political and social relations two adverse races of men, we be-"lieve it to be wrong to stimulate by artificial means the irruption into our community of 'swarms of Mongolians, who have neither the wish nor the aptitude to assume the duties "and responsibilities of citizenship;"-which is certainly severe upon the framer of resolu-

One of the absurd errors of the war, repeated in most of the obituaries of Gen. Lee, is that which credits McClellan with having outgeneraled Lee in West Virginia in 1861. In point of fact McClellan had nothing to do with Lee in West Virginia, Lee not having command of the Rebel forces there until after Mc-Clellan had been withdrawn to Washington, Lee was, however, completely out-generaled in that campaign, the only one in which Rebel the culogies lavished upon him for military authorities agree with our own in pronouncing this judgment upon his work. The General who opposed him, outwitted him, and defeated his forces under Reynolds at Rich Mountain, Floyd at Carnifex Ferry, and Wise on the Gauley, was William S. Rosecrans.

> Does Tammany really wish to convince us of its honesty in the discharge of public trusts? Here is a golden opportunity. There is a widespread belief that thousands of placemen draw the salaries of sinecure positions. Why does not the Controller silence the slanderers by publishing a list of the recipients of the public funds? Who could possibly be injured but the opponents of Tammany by such publication if the common belief is not wellfounded? If the list is not published shall we not be justified in assuming that Tammany is paying the debts contracted in managing the last Legislature by quartering its servitors upon the City treasury.

Is Secretary Boutwell willing to see another gold conspiracy in Wall-st. ? Strong parties are reported to be banded together for the purpose of forcing gold to a much higher premium. Meanwhile the market is ready for whatever the Secretary chooses to throw upon it, and he has at his command an amount of gold and currency lying idle in the Treasury vaults abundantly sufficient to defeat any possible conspiracy. It cannot be possible that such a panic as was suffered September of last year will again be permitted while he has abundant power to prevent it.

A city paper makes the startling suggestion that the French vessels in these waters are "a fleet of observation, to telegraph to France the clearance of such German ships as may put to sea." Are we to understand that the fleet of observation grapples the cable somewhere out in the ocean, or that the French agents in New-York and elsewhere-the Consuls for instance-don't know what German ships put to sea until the fleet of observation comes into port and tells them?

The Hon. James M. Keith made a speech to the Democratic Convention at Fitchburg, complaining of the prevalence and unequal distribution of political corruption. "While the high officials," said he, "plunder by the million, their subordinates, the political lazzaroni of the land, are forced to be content with "a few hundreds or thousands." Mr. Keith has been in New-York and seen Tweed's stable and Fisk's opera company, and no wonder he is not satisfied.

The Democracy of Massachusetts resolved the other day at Fitchburg that the party needs only revert to the cardinal principle of opposition to all consolidation or concen-' tration of power in any hands." Mr. Tweed, that means you!

The World thinks it would disgrace Gov. Woodford to call a man like Appleton Oakshould have manifested indignation at his ac- are always deficiencies, and under the extrav- integrity, or fear of public disgrace, is re- outrage as they swept through Germany. There | Mayor Hall, Well, perhaps The World is right.

KANSAS IN 1870.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBURA! Topika Kansas Oct. 9.- More than eleven years have passed since my former visit to Kansas-years in part eventful, stormy, trying, glorious. I presume that the settlement and growth of this, with nearly every other new State and every Territory, were retarded to the fall extent of its four years' duration; so that Kansas has really had seven years to grow in since May, 1859. Then, she had about Sixty Thousand inhabitants; now, she has over Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand, as she had that number when the Federal Census was taken last June; and she cannot well have less than Four Hundred Thousand at the close of the current calendar year. In cultivated area, buildings, productiveness, and wealth, she has increased fully nine-fold since my former visit. And, while so large a ratio of increase in numbers cannot long be main tained. I am confident that our next Census will give her a population of at least One Million. And this for the best possible reasons. Settlers are pouring into eastern Kansas by car-loads, wagon-

loads, horse-loads, daily, because of the fertility of her soil, the genuality of her climate, her admirable diversity of prairie and timber, the abundance of her living streams, and the marvelous facility wherewith homesteads may here be created. The Coal which underlies a large proportion of her area and the Limestone which crops out at almost every bluff, in nearly every ravine, add signally to the value of her millions on millions of yet unplowed acres. Wherever a declivity, however moderate, is seen, there choice Limestone for fencing, or building, or burning may be rapidly taken out with pick and bar, most of it in flat, square (or oblong) blocks of ten to sixty pounds, whereof the poorest may be laid up with facility into excellent wall, leaving the better available for building. This Limestone has yielded and is still yielding near the surface to decay, en riching the soil while increasing the facility with which the uncorroded portions are broken into con venient blocks for use. The veins of Coal are usually thin, while the Coal (Bituminous) is far less dense than our Anthracite, ignites far more readily. burns out quickly, and yields but half the heat afforded by Anthracite. I presume thicker veins of better quality will be found on further and deeper search; since the quest for it has hitherto been hasty and superficial.

Timber is scarce in some localities, though the need of it has hardly been felt as yet. The intervales of the Kansas, Osage, Arkansas, and their tributaries, still yield Elm, Sycamore, Soft Maple, &c., in abundance, but the Pine bounteously used in building, as Boards, &c., is wholly imported, mainly from Lake Michigan and the upper Mississippi. And, while the Peach is uniformly luxuriant, and the Apple and Grape do very well, I regretfully conclude that the high winds which sweep over these prairies deal harshly with some of our finest forest-trees. Lawrence is darkened with fence-rows of Soft or Swamp Maple, with very few indeed of the Sugar variety; and my inquiry for the reason developed the fact that the Hard Maple grows slowly in this mild climate and does not seem at home here. The Oaks which cover many of the eastern slopes are mainly of the Red variety, usually low and stuntedperhaps by the heat of the annual prairie-fires to which they were till lately habituated. Locust, the borer will not suffer to live; while of Evergreens far too few-mainly Pines and Red Cedars-have as yet been set out: these seem to live, but not decidedly to thrive. It may give some Eastern people an idea of a peculiarity of these prairies if I state that, while soil and climate are alike congenial, little Tobacco is grown in Kansas, and I have been repeatedly told that this is owing to the high winds, which whip the tender, growing leaves into lifeless strings! The Sweet Potato does very well, and is extensively grown. Indian Corn, Wheat, and Cattle are the chief staples of the State Thousands of bushels of old Corn are still on hand, and I was told by the Mayor of Lawrence that he could ship it heavily to Denver if the railroad would transport it for \$150 per car; but he was asked \$300 per car, which was more than the price at Denver would afford: so the trade was stopped. I presume the road (Kansas Pacific) is short of rolling-stock; otherwise, \$150 per car for 601 miles of road through a level and yet unpeopled country would seem

And this reminds me that Kansas is railway-mad. She now reckons over 1,500 miles of completed track, and is pushing on the construction of more with reckless rapidity. Two roads run from Kansas City (Mo.) south-westwardly through her south-eastern counties; Lawrence has one such: Topeka another; Junction City a third; and there are two or three more of the same sort begun or at least projected the Kansas Pacific runs westward through the heart of the State; the Atcheson swindle runs parallel thereto some thirty or forty miles north; another starts at Elwood opposite St. Joseph and means to reach Denver in time, by the aid of prospective landgrants and possible subsides; and there are several more hatched or hatching. And the struggles of the various Railroad combinations or "rings" for Indian and other land-grants have corrupted and are still corrupting the State, buying and debauching its legislators, converting the choice of U.S. Senator into auctions, and tainting its elections with venality and jobbery.

I do not speak in the interest of those who profes opposition to railroad rapacity and monopoly. After hearing their story, I cannot realize that they are one whit less selfish and sordid than the adverse crowd. Take, for example, the squatters on Indiat lands, especially on the Eight Millions of acres of Osage lands just coming into market. All of thes lands, I hear, are "claimed" by squatters, who ought to be Fifty Thousand in number to make their claims valid and legal, since they are restricted to: quarter-section (160 acres) each. Does any con imagine that there are so many bona fide settlers on those lands ? I doubt that there is half the number And, even of these, half will be found to have made claims with intent to sell them at an early day to the

highest bidder. The Railroad men mean to make a good thing of their operations-there is no doubt of that. I presume they seldom fail to achieve their end. Nevertheless. the Railroads they build are a great, positive, enduring good. But for those reads, the population of Kansse would have been hardly more than half, while is wealth would have been less than half, the actual amount. The lands of Kansas are worth and would sell for twice the value of those same lands in the absence of her railroads.

Now, it is idle for the anti-Railroad men to safe the control of t

that they are not opposed to Enilroads, when they notoriously condemn and denounce the only measure whereby these Enilroads were or could have been built. Had the land-grants and subsidies been withheld, Kansas would not have had two hundred miles of railroad, nor two hundred thousand people, this day.

day.

The squatters desire that others shall furnish the means and build the railroads across the lands which they appropriate and purpose to sell to actual settlers at prices largely enhanced by the vicinity of the railroads, present and prospective. The railroad mea grasp all the land possible—often twice what they ought to have. Neither party makes any bones of victimizing good-natured Uncle Samuel or his ward. "Lo! the poor Indian!" Hence the obvious necessity that Uncle Sam should look sharp for himself and for Lo.

for Lo.

The political minority in the State, having nothing to lose and everything to gain, are busy as bees. They of course take the side of the squatters and are down on "the monopolists." If they should

They of course take the side of the squatters, and are down on "the monopolists." If they should thus secure the squatters votes, they may make a respectable though delusive show of strength in the approaching election. Calling themselves "Laber Reformers" does not change their character, but will considerably increase their numbers.

The Railroads are managed with short-sighted ray pacity. Having been generously aided by the public, they ought to carry everything that offers at moderate rates; but they don't. I believe their fares will average fully six cents per mile, with freights in proportion. Now, it is in vain they plead that there is little as yet to carry—that has been fully considered in their land-grants, &c. They ought to fix their fares uniformly at three cents per mile, with freights in proportion. These rates would enable them rapidly to sell and settle their lands; this would provide them increased traffic, and so insure their permanent presperity. They are killing their goose, when they should be coaxing her to lay.

—Having expressed freely the errors, as I see them.

to lay.

Having exposed freely the errors, as I see them, of all parties, I hardly need restate that Kansas, in spite of them all, is going ahead magnificently; and I predict that the child is born who will see her fifth if not fourth in population and production among the States of our Union.